

steam-power plants of such a system are located near coal mines, saving the cost of the transportation of coal and providing steady work for miners.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has strongly recommended such a general linking-up as a necessary feature of a mobilization of industry as a measure of National defense. It had suggested itself, however, to engineers before the Secretary proposed it. The combination we have mentioned is not the only one. Several such groupings have already taken place. There is one in California, for instance, another in New England, another in the South, and now comes this large group located roughly in the Central Eastern States. Nor is this the only country where such a development has been thought of. For several years England has been working toward the establishment of a linked system combining the power of several great stations situated near the coal mines and planned to supply the necessary power and light for all England.

The economic advantage of thus linking many plants together is so great that engineers believe it will not be very long before all the important power plants of North America will be linked into one great unit.

New York City's Tercentenary

IN choosing the month of May of this year as the suitable time for observing the completion of three hundred years of civic life in the city of New York, Governor Smith very fitly used the term "The Tercentenary of New Netherland." The history of New York City as a colony, from which the vast metropolis has grown, really did begin in May, 1624. It is true that Hudson saw Manhattan Island in 1609 and that later the Dutch established a small fort there and a settlement consisting of just four houses; but it was not until 1626 that the famous purchase of the territory of New York from the Indians was made by Peter Minuit for goods valued at 60 guilders—perhaps \$125 gold at the present time. The real beginning of growth started when a group of thirty-two families arrived in May, 1624, on the ship *Nieu Nederland*.

These people were French and Belgian Huguenots, who came from Holland, whither they had fled from their own countries to escape religious persecution, very much as the Pilgrim Fathers had

fled to Holland from England for the same reason. Dr. Griffis, the historian, writes: "The first permanent settlers who, in any number, came with wives and children to make homes and to till the soil in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were Walloons or French-speaking people from the Belgic Netherlands."

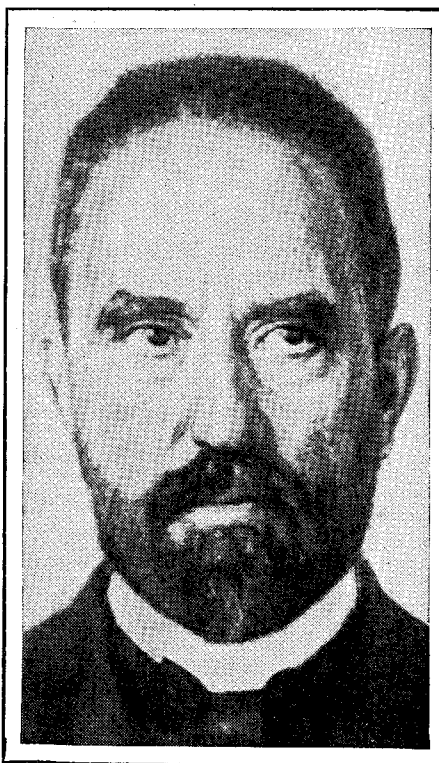
Manhattan was, of course, Dutch territory, and these Walloons sailed from Holland under the flag of the Dutch

their arrival was, beyond question, one of National importance.

In honor of the celebration of three hundred years of New York City's life, various exercises and memorial services will be held, and a special Huguenot Tercentenary Sunday is to be observed on April 27. The Government of the United States has also recognized the interest of this occasion by coining a Huguenot half-dollar authorized by a special act of Congress—a beautiful coin which presents on one side the ship *Nieu Nederland*, which might be called the Huguenot Mayflower, and the dates 1624–1924, while on the other side are the faces of the two great leaders and supporters of the Huguenots, Admiral Coligny of France and William the Silent of the Netherlands. A memorial monument in honor of the Walloon pioneers has been presented to New York City by the Province of Hainaut, whence many of these Walloons came.

Stinnes, Purveyor of Power

THE one mystery about Hugo Stinnes, who died in Berlin on April 10, is whether he cared for Germany's future or whether he fully described himself when he said, "I worship on the altar of big business." He despised the Government, whatever it was for the moment. "No matter who leads it," he is quoted as saying, "it always does stupid things." As for the Kaiser, he boasted that he wouldn't cross the street to see him. Power, work, productiveness, industrial solidarity, an empire of trade and business, a trust of trusts, the abolishing of waste, and the reign of scientific economy and efficiency—these were the things that he loved for themselves. He had no sentiment and no human sympathy—charity, he believed, is giving to the useless and, in his mind, the sooner inefficient workers died the better. His *bête noir* was the eight-hour day. Relentless work was his remedy for all public ills; thus his creed as to reparations was simple. "Do the German people want to survive? Then the German people must work at least as much and as long as before the war. If they want to pay reparations also, then they must work, and much longer." To him is ascribed the leading part in the slave-driving policy of the Germans in Belgium and France and the nefarious looting of French and Belgian mines and factories. Personally Stinnes looked, acted, and



(C) Keystone

Hugo Stinnes

West India Company. A few years later Manhattan was formally named New Amsterdam and the Huguenots became absorbed in the great spread of Dutch colonization. It is a singular fact that has been brought out into publicity on this occasion that the earliest map showing the island of Manhattan bore the title "Novum Belgium."

There is no religious controversial question at all involved in the tribute that is paid at this time to the part played by the Huguenots in the early settlement of New York. Entirely apart from their religion and their sufferings in their own countries, they became, not only in New York but elsewhere, an extremely valuable and excellent element in the American population.

The date of their arrival in Manhattan in May, 1624, is the only one which has much significance if an exact date is to be selected for the Tercentenary. And

dressed like a small coal dealer. Here is a pen-picture given by a newspaper correspondent when Stinnes was beginning to be recognized as a political as well as an industrial power:

He is a man of Jewish origin, born less than fifty years ago. If you saw him at work at his desk with his coat off, you would take him to be a clerk in a colliery office. He is always carelessly and shabbily dressed. His shoes are habitually down at heel. With his close-cropped, dark hair and black beard and mustache, his pallid features, his twisted nose, and his large, sharp eyes, he looks a sinister figure. To him power is the breath of life.

Stinnes may have been worth in money half a billion dollars, or possibly a billion; probably he didn't know, nor does any one now know, what the liquidation value of his assets might be. In the main he bought concrete things: he owned mines, factories, ships, houses—whatever was materially at the base of industrial production. His vertical trusts were a means of eliminating competition; his funds were so manipulated that he profited by the depreciation of the mark, while middle-class investors found their incomes cut off. Economic co-operation of others for his benefit was his idea of progress.

Can all this monstrous industrial and financial power be kept together now that Stinnes is dead? Evidently he studied hard to leave a plan to that end. He wanted the great machine he had built to function with ever-increasing scope. But this industrial emperor in all probability could no more transmit his stupendous energy than could a military ruler like Napoleon hold or transmit what he won.

Greece Votes Itself a Republic

By an overwhelming majority the voters of Greece at the polls, on April 13, declared their will that Greece should henceforth be a republic.

The order of events by which Greece has transformed itself from a monarchy to a republic seems rather odd in American eyes. As far back as the middle of last December military and naval officers proclaimed the fall of the dynasty and pledged themselves to defend the Republic that was to be. Even before that "the standard-bearer of the Republican movement," Papanastassiou, from the prison in which King Constantine had put him, declared: "Greece is not a royal possession; it is the child of the

suffering and grief of all Greeks. And it cannot be endured that it shall perish because of the personal interests of the King."

George II, son of Constantine, was de-throned; a temporary administration was formed, with Admiral Coundouriotis at its head; and on March 25 last the Greek National Assembly voted almost unanimously for the establishment of the Greek Republic.

But George II, who had left the country, refused to abdicate, although he was offered a liberal pension and the liberty of calling himself King if he chose—at a distance. Veniselos had been summoned for wise counsel, but had broken down under the strain. A Republic was authorized so far as the National Assembly was concerned, but the formal assent of the people was necessary, and it seems to have been given in the referendum of April 13.

That there is still bitter royalist opposition, however, is shown by the fact that the morning after the referendum the Government thought it desirable to establish martial law, and by the other fact that during the period just preceding the vote the Government refused to allow proclamations from the deposed King addressed to the Greek people to be published, and heavily censored the royalist newspapers which attempted to oppose the ratification of the Republic. Free speech except for the other side!

Greece has been slow to recover from the state of indignation and even rage induced by the weakness and folly of King Constantine's rule and the consequent humiliation and routing of Greek

armies and the checking of Greek ambitions. Now Greece takes a new start, and may hopefully be welcomed to the sisterhood of republics.

Team Work Abroad

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is proving himself much the same as a National economist that Calvin Coolidge always was as a personal economist. He is saving money by avoiding waste effort. An illustration of what he is accomplishing is his recent order that agents abroad of the various Federal departments act in unity and without duplication of work. The responsibility is placed upon every representative of this country abroad to assist his colleagues of the foreign service in all regularly assigned duties.

In every city where there are representatives of more than one agency of the United States Government co-ordination meetings must be held henceforth at least twice a month. The chief diplomatic or consular officer at the post will be in authority, and information gathered by all representatives will be furnished to all departments concerned. A file of the work of all Federal agents will be kept at American embassies and consulates-general. Each agent must file with the consul or other co-ordinating officer copies of all communications sent home.

The main purpose of the order is to bring about unity of action between foreign officers of the Department of Commerce and the Consular Service of the State Department. For many years there has been some duplication, not to say conflict, between these two services. Both of them have representatives



International

Greek priests from Mount Athos arriving in Athens to officiate at the ceremonies attending the proclamation of the Greek Republic (later approved by popular vote)